

The Sun

POLITICALLY, REPUBLICAN
Issued Every Friday, H. W. Crockett, Manager.
Subscription, \$1.00 the Year.

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Display, One Dollar per inch per Month; Single Issues, 50c per inch; Full Position Top of Column, Next Reading Matter, 25 Per Cent Additional.
Two Thousand Inches, to be Used in One Year, 12 1/2c per inch.
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They shall hunger no more, neither thirst any more; neither shall the sun light on them, nor any heat.

For the Lamb which is in the midst of the Throne shall feed them, and shall lead them unto living Fountains of Waters; and God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes.—Rev. 7-16, 17.

MAJORITY OF THE VOTERS FAVOR A PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

Many times it has been pointed out that in 1912 the republican and progressive platforms declared in favor of the protective principle and that the candidates of those two parties polled a total of 7,607,735 votes while the democratic candidate polled only 6,290,818. It is notorious that the democratic candidate received hundreds of thousands of votes of staunch republicans whose course was determined by the feeling aroused by strife within the party.

But there are some other figures, not so well known, that throw light on the real strength of protection sentiment. Woodrow Wilson had a majority vote in only fourteen states, with a total of one hundred and fifty-two electoral votes. The combined republican and progressive votes constituted a majority in thirty-four states whose electoral vote aggregated three hundred and seventy-nine. If, therefore, the enactment of a tariff law had been determined by the actual vote cast, the republican tariff principle would have been maintained by an electoral vote of two and a half to one.

This fact was pointed out by Senator Warren of Wyoming during the tariff debate in 1913. Senator Warren also presented figures showing that the twelve Southern States and Arizona and Oklahoma, which gave a majority for the democratic party, have a total population of 26,583,823, while the thirty-four Northern and Western states, which gave a majority for the two protective tariff parties, have a total population of 65,097,369.

The people of this country were in favor of protection in 1912, and, after two years experience with a tariff for revenue only, they are more strongly in favor of protection, notwithstanding the fact that the dire results of democratic tariff policies were prevented by the outbreak of the European war.

OUR SCHOOLS SHOULD INTEREST THE YOUNG MIND EVERYWHERE.

Ever realize that we in America have been trained in almost everything except citizenship? We are told that it is our "duty" to vote, and that is the sum total of our training in the most necessary of civic virtues.

Schools should interest the young mind in public men, in the machinery of government, indicate to them how they have a hand in it, and that if all act conscientiously the government cannot help being in response to their will.

If they take no interest in public men, public issues and the machinery of government, the latter will degenerate to that "invisible government" which Hon. Elihu Root recently referred to so dramatically.

Our republican form of government demands intelligence by its citizens—not the intelligence of culture generally, but the ability to discern the good and ill tendencies of government and strike out boldly for the good.

We need more interest in American citizenship, and not an overweening interest in American dollars. "I am an American" should be the greatest words in the language to every American.

And every American should be a good citizen in works as well as in name. Yes, let's teach citizenship in the schools. It's about time.

Every merchant has a better chance to do business with the people in his neighborhood than has a far away mail order house. It doesn't cost him as much to get trade as it costs the outsider. He can draw the people to his store and show them the actual article they are interested in, and this beats catalogues to a frazzle. When his customers buy they can take the goods with them or have them delivered in twenty-four hours, instead of waiting from one to two weeks or longer. The home merchant is on the inside track. But the trouble too often is that instead of pushing his business through advertising, like the far away mail order house does, he sits idly by and cusses his luck and unfair competition. The public likes an aggressive business man. And it likes to do business with that kind. Be on the offensive, not defensive.

Bandits who use automobiles rob trains and banks and are able to make a "getaway" because of the fleetness of the modern machine. Dozens of daring robberies have occurred throughout the country in the last year that would not have been possible but for the chances of escape offered by the automobile. Thus a machine that as a distance killer is rehabilitating rural life also makes for crime.

"Fighting in Eden."—Headline. No, Johnny, this does not mean Eastern Utah.

UNITED STATES SHOULD HAVE PROTECTION FROM WARLIKE NATIONS.

Your house in the country without a lightning rod is in the same position as a nation unprepared to defend itself if attacked. Both the lightning rod maker and the armament manufacturer earn a profit by supplying the mode of defense, but that is no reason why their service to the country should be refused. Because somebody gets the profit by furnishing the tools of defense is no reason why the tools should not be purchased.

When a man needs a watchdog he does not allow a contemplation of the profit he hands over to the man who sells him the animal to deter him from buying. When a man buys an automatic gun to fortify his home against night prowlers and burglars he does not permit a knowledge that the revolver maker is getting a profit to keep him from making the purchase. Purchase price of the dog and the gun and the cost of maintenance for many years do not approximate one successful raid by an evil inclined person. Thus it is with the nation.

Our defensive establishment should cost us as little as possible, but that is no argument against having an adequate one. It is congress's duty to pin down the cost within reasonable limits, eliminate political chicanery that inevitably increases the outlay, and make a business of keeping the nation in an impregnable position. If congress, however, cannot escape its detestable inclination to jockey with army and navy appropriations like a fullback kicks around a football, then the nation is unalterably opposed to giving these gentlemen further opportunities to cripple the public treasury. The nation undoubtedly is in favor of reasonable defense measures if these can be linked up with reasonable economy. But this hasn't been done in the past.

It is essential that congress and all officials having to do with the defense establishment adopt a policy that will meet with the common sense of the nation on common ground. As a straight out and out business proposition, virtually everyone is in favor of having the nation properly protected. But as for a money spending scheme, we will have none of it.

YOUR FARMER'S BOY NOT QUITE SO FOOLISH AS OF YORE.

The farm boy isn't as foolish as he once was. He is being shown in a great many instances that his greatest opportunity lies in the country, instead of being an also ran in some city.

Recently a country school camp was conducted in Michigan—and they are getting into vogue all over the country—and these most enlightened of farm youngsters were put to a vote as to what calling they were going to follow through life.

Twenty years ago every one of them would have been strong for some soft collar, city occupation. But here's how they voted in 1915:

Twenty-four boys decided to become farmers.
Two boys decided to become engineers.
Two boys decided to become teachers.
Two boys decided to become bankers.
One boy decided to become a business man.
One boy decided to become a musician.
It will be seen that 75 per cent of the farm boys made decisions for country life.
More proof that the world do move forward.

There is reason to believe that the advent of tractors into general use on the farm will permit deep plowing to such an extent that a large number of "abandoned farms," which are abandoned because their owners used to exhaust the soil and make it unproductive and never had gumption enough to realize what they were doing, will be rehabilitated. The power tractor's capacity to plow deeply enables it to yank to the surface the good strata of soil below the poor strata, thus renewing the soil. The point, however, is as yet a disputed one, some specialists declaring it can't be done. Others say it can. It is to be hoped that the latter are right. Such a development will do untold good to the agricultural wealth of the country and many states.

It is noticeable that before President Wilson announced his engagement to that Washington widow he declared himself for woman suffrage.

By all odds, fall is prettier to the eye in the country than in the town. The town on a fall day labors hard to look her best, but the odds are against her. The leaves that litter the streets add to the inconvenience of the time. In the country they enhance the beauty of the landscape. In the country fall is a symphony in brown. In town fall is a symphony of discords. The greatest discords, however, are physical. Fall is the season when it's easiest to "catch a cold," and being an easy performance, is done by the hundreds of thousands. Variable temperature, winds and clothing conspire to put the gloom in the fall. Ask any doctor or druggist.

Weaknesses and failures of the present national administration are one big reason why the country is going to return to republican control next year, but not the principal one. The chief reason is that there are, under normal conditions, about two million more republicans than democrats in the country and when they are all traveling in the same direction, as they will be next year, they are mighty hard to stop.

With an air of having finally disposed of a great question, Secretary McAdoo announces that he will ask congress to retain the existing duty on sugar. But this will by no means meet even the present deficit in the revenues, to say nothing of the large expenditures which must necessarily be made for the national defense.

Whenever Uncle Sam's soldiers and marines get into action against malefactors of no wealth, like in Hayti and Mexico, it will be noticed that for every American warrior killed or wounded, at least ten of the enemy bite the dust. Shouters for preparedness, however, refuse to take this into consideration.

Getting stuck in mud is the privilege of every autoist.

Baby FORD Auto

REAL JUVENILE AUTO GIVEN AWAY ABSOLUTELY FREE

To the boy or girl depositing the largest number of votes in the ballot box by January 1st, will receive the auto Auto free. One vote for each penny spent, five votes for 5 cents and so on.

Come to our store and see it where it is on exhibition.



VIGLIA BROS. GROCERY

Viglia-Bonomo Block Main St., Price, Utah.

GOULD STILL HOLDS CONTROL OF THE DENVER AND RIO GRANDE

The Denver Post in a comprehensive article explains that the recent Denver and Rio Grande official turnover was the outcome of a break in the relations between the Gould interests and the banking house of Kuhn-Loeb & Co., which has undertaken to recognize the Missouri-Pacific road now in the hands of a receiver. So in consequence of this condition of affairs, President H. F. Bush resigned the presidency of the Denver and Rio Grande, Edward L. Brown was eliminated as vice president, and H. F. Watkins of Denver as receiver. The Post further says:

It had been decided that Bush was to resign the presidency of the Rio Grande in order to devote all of his attention to the reorganization of the Missouri-Pacific, in which the Goulds have heavy interests, and of which he is receiver. Bush was willing to carry out his share of the bargain, but insisted that Brown, who has done splendid work in the rebuilding of the Denver and Rio Grande in the last three years, should be elected as his successor.

Gould Breaks With Bush.

Apparently he had the promise of George Gould to cause the election of Brown, for after the meeting of the directors at which the changes were made, he issued a statement in which he said: "My only comment on the election is that George Gould has broken his word to me."

The trouble between George Gould and the Kuhn-Loeb interests began last spring, when the former, a holder of a large amount of Missouri-Pacific three-year notes, demanded cash payment, although he was aware that the company could make no such settlement. Through the banking firm arrangements were made for the extension of these notes, but Gould consented with great reluctance and never exhibited his satisfaction with the deal. He is reported to have sold the greater part of his personal holdings in the company, which owns 40 per cent of the stock of the Denver and Rio Grande, and has been credited with having made the work of refinance the property undertaken by the Kuhn-Loeb group of bankers as difficult as possible. The bankers were behind Bush in his demand that Brown be promoted to the presidency of the Denver and Rio Grande because of the enormous holdings of the Missouri-Pacific in the property.

Gould Seizes Control.

The Goulds have been in full control of the Denver and Rio Grande for many years, but recently have permitted representation on the board of Blair & Co., the Deutsche bank and Kuhn-Loeb & Co., all of which institutions have shared in the financing. Apparently, George Gould decided that he would strengthen this control by seizing advantage of the resignation of Bush to place at the head of the road a man over whom the banking interests have no control, and to make the Denver and Rio Grande independent of the Missouri-Pacific, whose destinies are problematical on account of the misfortunes into which it was plunged several years ago by George Gould, while he was president of the company. Gould was forced to resign the presidency of the Missouri-Pacific by the Kuhn-Loeb group of bankers, though he was permitted to select his successor.

The attitude of the Gould faction in the Denver and Rio Grande board is indicated by a statement by President Coppell after the meeting adjourned, in which he said: "After consulting with some of the large stockholders, both in this country and in Europe, we thoroughly believe and are convinced that to be successful we must have a change of management."

Four hundred thousand fingerlings will be planted shortly in the Logan, Ogden, Weber and Provo rivers, one of the biggest fish plantings ever made in this state, according to Fred W. Chambers, state fish and game commissioner. The fingerlings all measure between four and six inches. According to Chambers the planting of this large number, all rainbow trout, will make fishing in the streams and rivers excellent for next year. These streams were selected because of the fact that they had been badly fished out during the last season. The fish will be taken from the hatcheries at Murray and Springville.

FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND FISH WILL BE PLANTED

Practically 60 per cent of the fish will live and reach catching size, according to Chambers. The number that survive, therefore, will be estimated, more than double the number of fish caught from the streams, making certain that the supply will be increased yearly despite the large amount of fish taken from the streams.

Evidence to substantiate this Chambers says is contained in the fact that about forty thousand fish were taken this year from Fish Lake and approximately 240,000 were planted there. Of the number planted 60 per cent lived, he estimates.

I Take the "Dis" out of "Disease"

D. L. CECIL, D. C.

Chiropractor

Graduate P. S. C. class 1910.
Chiropractic Fountain Head

WELLINGTON CANAL COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, Wellington, Carbon county, Utah. Notice—There are delinquent on the following described stock, on account of an assessment levied on the 2d day of October, 1915, the amount of \$1.00 per share. The names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Name.	Amount.
George H. Milner	\$75.00
Thomas Jones	2.50
John A. Powell, Jr.	2.50
Frank Tidwell	65.00
Fanny E. Vance	1.10
E. Dimmick	2.50
Fritz Worley	25.00
E. H. Thayer	85.00
A. C. Marshall	18.00
Orange Tidwell	147.50
W. A. Thayer	67.50
Jefferson Tidwell & Sons	4.00
D. A. Tidwell	35.00
John Simmons	1.00
H. M. V. Gould	2.50
John C. Vance	25.00
W. A. Hinkley	75.00
S. A. Golding	4.00
J. R. Tidwell	2.50
Cale Edwards	.50
Hopkins Jones	15.00
Kara Branch	1.00
Seth W. Marshall	15.00
Melville Branch	25.00
F. C. Grundvig	1.00
John L. Pappas	15.00
David A. Thayer	65.00
Thomas Chantry	2.50
Henry J. Hich	25.00
Lincoln Marshall	17.50
Agnes Hawkins	16.00
W. H. Tidwell	35.00
Willie Tidwell	21.00
Martin Hich	21.00
Frank F. Fisk	144.00

and in accordance with the law and an order of the board of directors made on the 2d day of October, 1915, as many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary, will be sold at the front door of the post-office, Wellington, Carbon county, Utah, on the 16th day of December, 1915, at 3 o'clock p. m. of said date, to pay delinquent assessment thereon, together with the cost and expense of sale.

J. W. HILL, Secretary.

The above is an extension of the date of payment of the said assessment ordered by the board of directors August 2, 1915. J. W. HILL.

DISTRESS IN THE STOMACH.

There are many people who have a distress in the stomach after meals. It is due to indigestion and early remedied by taking one of Chamberlain's Tablets after meals. Mrs. Henry Padghan, Victor, N. Y., writes: "For some time I was troubled with headache and distress in my stomach after eating, also with constipation. About six months ago I began taking Chamberlain's Tablets. They regulated the action of my bowels and the headache and other annoyances ceased in a short time." Obtainable everywhere.—ADVT.

Carbon papers and typewriter supplies. The Sun—Advt.

Smoke Elks' Pride Cigar.—Ad.

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Manager.

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